CHAPTER V—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

(i) Land Revenue

(1st July 1956 to 30th June 1957)

554. During the year according to the States Reorganisation Act, several areas of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad and Coorg States were transferred to the former Mysore State and the Revenue Commissioner's jurisdiction was formed into four Divisions with a Commissioner for each in place of the Revenue Commissioner with effect from 1st November 1956.

Bangalore Division

555. The rainfall during the year was fair and sufficient in Bangalore and Bellary Districts and was more in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldurg Districts. Tanks received adequate supply of water. Seasonal and crop conditions in all the districts in the Division were satisfactory. Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

556. On account of excessive rainfall, some tanks in Kolar District breached. Due to unprecedented heavy rains and hail storm in May 1957, the standing crop of paddy under the Ranikere atchkat in Challakere taluk suffered to a considerable extent.

557. Fodder and water was available to the cattle.

558. There was no distress in any of the districts in Bangalore Division during the year as the seasonal conditions were good.

559. The prices of the important food articles continued to be high.

560. Labour was generally available and cooly classes were getting sufficient labour throughout the districts of the Division. Labour and Wages.

561. There was no unusual movement of labour either within or from and into Bangalore Division in search of food and employment or due to other reasons during the year, except some families from Coimbatore District, who it is reported had arrived and settled in Hiriyur Town for work. Emigration and Immigration.

562. The health of cattle and men was generally good. Labourers found sufficient employment. Food and Material Prosperity of the people.

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water were available in sufficient quantities to men and cattle. Arrangements were made to sell rice supplied by the Central Government through Co-operative Societies under Price Stabilisation Scheme. The economic conditions of the people in the Division were on the whole satisfactory though the conditions of the middle classes showed no substantial change towards better.

Assessed waste land available for cultivation.

563. Out of the total extent of 2,49,367 acres of assessed waste lands available for cultivation at the commencement of the year, an extent of 11,755 acres with an assessment of Rs. 7,041 was taken up for cultivation.

Alienation of State lands.

564. A total extent of 214 acres and 31½ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 203-69 was alienated during the year.

Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands.

565. An extent of 35,569 acres was available at the beginning of the year and an extent of 30,525 acres was surrendered making a total extent of 66,084 acres. Out of this, an extent of 4,650 acres was disposed of leaving a balance of 61,434 acres.

566. A sum of Rs. 12,779-62 was realised by the disposal of the above lands.

Date Reserve Lands.

567. Out of 38,475 acres (including 38,445 acres of land available at the beginning of the year and also 30 acres surrendered during the year), an extent of 3,356 acres of land was disposed of during the year which fetched a sum of Rs. 37,192-12 leaving a balance of 35,120 acres for disposal at the end of the year.

Disposal of Disafforested areas.

568. Out of 10,767 acres of disafforested area (including 9,285 acres available for disposal at the beginning of the year and 1,483 acres disafforested during the year), an extent of 1,624 acres was disposed of for cultivation during the year.

Darkhasts.

569. Out of the total of 25,301 darkhasts cases including 4,276 of previous year, 20,102 darkhasts cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 5,199 cases at the close of the year. The total extent of land disposed of during the year was 47,592 acres which fetched an amount of Rs. 3,93,576.

Grants under the "Grow More Food Scheme".

570. The total extent of land granted under the Grow More Food Scheme from the beginning till the close of the Scheme was 2,93,583 acres (revised). Out of these grants, 84,813 acres of land were cancelled for violation of the

conditions of the grant. Out of the remaining area, an extent of 1,64,314 acres of land has been confirmed up to the end of the year.

571. Out of a total of 1,491 applications received for grant of subsidy, 1,066 were disposed of leaving a balance of 425 at the end of the year. Subsidy for Construction of Irrigation Wells.

572. Out of the allotment of Rs. 3,35,000 provided in the Budget for the entire Old Mysore area during the year, a sum of Rs. 1,21,000 was allotted to the several districts in the Division for grant. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 74,881 was actually distributed to the grantees.

573. The area brought under cultivation with well water during the year was 16,678 acres.

574. The Scheme has been of immense benefit to the ryots in the Division.

575. Out of 85 applications for loans, 48 have been disposed of by grant and 26 by rejection leaving a balance of 11 at the end of the year. Loans for Construction of Irrigation Wells.

576. Out of the Budget provision of Rs. 3,07,000 sanctioned for the entire Old Mysore area, a sum of Rs. 74,000 was allotted to all the districts in this Division and a sum of Rs. 11,875 only has been actually disbursed to the applicants.

577. Out of 5,644 total applications, 4,717 were disposed of leaving a balance of 927 cases at the end of the year. An extent of 20,371 acres and 56 guntas was granted under Depressed Class Concession Rules. Grant of Land Under Depressed Class Concession Rules.

578. The total area under occupation was 64,25,075 acres. The area cropped during the year was 54,34,993 acres. Area Under Occupation and Area Cropped.

579. The percentage of fallow land to that of the area under occupation during the year was 13·5 (14·33).

580. The total atchkat under Marconahalli Reservoir in 30 villages was 14,063 acres out of which an extent of 176 acres and 7 guntas was covered by dry belt zone area.

581. Out of the total demand of Rs. 7,02,373 under Marconahally Reservoir Irrigation, a sum of Rs. 1,83,863 was collected during the year including remissions. Irrigation Under Marconahally Reservoir.

582. A sum of Rs. 1,69,530 was sanctioned as takavi loans to 870 applicants. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous years was Rs. 22,17,451. Takavi Loan.

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A sum of Rs. 6,62,280 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 15,55,171.

Land Improvement Loans.

583. Out of 1,502 applications for a sum of Rs. 5,11,500 as Land Improvement Loans, 405 applications for a sum of Rs. 90,675 was sanctioned and 199 applications were pending sanction and the remaining 898 applications were rejected as they did not satisfy the conditions of the grant. A sum of Rs. 2,32,611 was collected out of a demand of Rs. 11,97,370 inclusive of previous year's arrears.

Record of Rights.

584. The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into all Government villages as well as to some of the Inam Villages which have been surveyed and settled.

585. Out of 1,94,934 mutation cases inclusive of 57,830 pending from the previous year, 1,16,110 cases were disposed of during the year.

586. Out of a demand of Rs. 3,23,201 including arrears of mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 1,88,305 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 1,34,895 at the end of the year.

Tanks.

587. There were in all 1,517 major and 5,944 minor tanks in the Division during the year. The number of major and minor tanks in need of urgent repairs was 207 and 739 respectively.

Chowtayi Tanks.

588. There were 173 chowtayi tanks in the Division.

Avenue Trees.

589. During the year, 1,40,005 trees were planted and the branches of 14,434 trees were lopped in the Division. The largest number of trees planted being 55,703 in the Bangalore District.

Tenancy Land Administration.

590. Out of 1,978 applications (575 pending at the beginning of the year; 1,403 registered during the year) under Tenancy Act, 1,050 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 928 cases at the end of the year. In 31 cases, fair rent was fixed and in no case the tenants were evicted during the year.

591. During the year, the Mysore Personal and Miscellaneous Inams Abolition Act was applied from 2nd October 1956 as per Government Notification.

592. The cadastral survey of Inam villages, with special staff was continued during the year to facilitate more inam villages being taken over under the Inam Abolition Act.

593. The total demand under arrears inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous for the year was Rs. 1,10,87,965 (Rs. 1,10,89,141). The collection (including remission) made during the year was Rs. 91,43,778 (Rs. 98,16,842). Total Demand.

594. The arrears including Bellary at the beginning of the year were Rs. 12,72,295 (Rs. 18,32,558), of which Rs. 7,61,376 was collected (including remission) during the year. Arrears.

595. The current demand (including Bellary) under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 98,15,670 (Rs. 92,56,583), of this, a sum of Rs. 90,82,432 was collected. The percentage of collections under current demand for the Division was 91·61 (93·2). Current Demand.

Mysore Division.

596. The year 1956-57 season was characterised by uneven distribution of rains which proved inadequate in the early stage and excessive and untimely in the later stage over greater part of the Division. Rainfall.

597. Light to fair rains were recorded all over the State during the month of April. The rainfall during May was scattered and evenly distributed and felt short of the requirement in all the Districts except Shimoga District.

598. The sowing operations were held up in almost all the taluks of Mysore District and particularly in Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, Hunsur and Nanjangud taluks. Standing crops were reported to be withering in the parts of Mysore District. The rainfall during June 1956, though generally widespread, still felt short of the requirement in Mysore District. More rains were needed to promote healthy growth of standing crops. Sowings of kharif crops and transplanting of paddy were in progress in parts of Hassan, Shimoga and Chikmagalur Districts.

599. Seasonal conditions were on the whole satisfactory in the Division, though in some parts of Mysore and Mandya dry crops suffered in the beginning owing to failure of early rains. Conditions of the people.

600. The prices of essential food grains showed no substantial change though the trend was in the upward direction.

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601. Fodder and water were available in sufficient quantities to the cattle.

602. *Occupied Area and Tenure*—The total recorded area of the Mysore Division was 1,26,39,893 acres. Deducting the extent of (i) 7,25,404 acres covered by the area for which no returns exist and (ii) 64,25,356 acres consisting of minor inams, forests and kharab lands not available for cultivation, a net extent of 51,86,342 acres was available for cultivation.

603. The net area cropped during the year was 39,01,581 acres.

604. The number of registered Ryotwari Holdings in the Division was 8,03,656 with a total extent in holding of 48,27,314 acres.

605. *Transfer of Lands.*—There were 2,296 transfers of land by the order of courts (Civil and Revenue) involving an extent of 12,426 acres.

606. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages were 80,436 in number involving an extent of 2,25,478 acres.

Labour and Wages.

607. In the Mysore Division there was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State in search of employment. The usual movement of labourers from South Kanara and bordering villages of Manjarabad Taluk, during coffee and cardamum picking period into the coffee and cardamum growing areas of Malnad Districts, particularly Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts and into Bhadravathi and Shimoga for employment in the Dam and Channel Works relating to Lakkavalli Reservoir continued.

608. Except in the case of Chikmagalur and South Kanara Districts where a slight rise was reported, the rate of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour, cart-hire and handling charges remained stationary in the Division.

609. The demand, collection and balance inclusive of arrears under Principal Heads of Revenue *viz.*, (i) I Assessment on Lands (ii) Quit Rent and (iii) " 3 Miscellaneous " for the period from 1st April to 31st October 1956 were Rs. 44,41,035, Rs. 36,10,207 and Rs. 8,13,211, respectively. The remission allowed was Rs. 9,083.

While for the period from 1st November 1956 to 31st March 1957 the total demand, collection, and balance (inclusive of arrears) under the same heads were Rs. 1,22,52,272, Rs. 64,41,666 and Rs. 57,86,875 respectively. The remission granted was Rs. 24,731.

Belgaum Division.

610. The report of the Division is confined to the period from 1st November 1956 to 31st July 1957 of the Revenue year 1956-57.

611. *Belgaum District.*—The average rainfall during the period was 33 inches in the paddy area and 16·83 inches in the dry crop area as against the average of 57 and 24·67 inches respectively of the previous years. Due to heavy and irregular rains, the rabi crops were affected in four villages of Athani Taluka, in 42 villages of Sampagaon Taluka and in 56 villages of Parasgad Taluka and as a result full suspension of Land Revenue had to be granted to 48 villages and half suspension to 82 villages of the Belgaum District under A.O. XXXIII of the Bombay Land Revenue Rules.

612. *Bijapur District.*—The average rainfall during the period was 17·50 inches for the dry crop as against the average of 18·68 inches of the previous five years. Incessant and heavy rains in the months of October and November 1956 were harmful to the standing kharif crops. Both kharif and rabi crops suffered much on account of these rains. The rabi jawar was affected by "Sugar" disease and wheat crop by "Rust" disease. The condition of cotton crop was also not satisfactory due to weeds.

613. As a result of these calamities, suspension of land revenue was granted to 274 villages and half suspension to 388 villages of the District.

614. *Dharwar District.*—The average rainfall during the period was 23·21 inches in the paddy area and 19 inches in dry crop area as compared with 23·2 and 19·8 inches, the average of the previous five years. There was excessive rainfall during the months of October and November 1956 which adversely affected the standing crops of groundnut, kharif, jowar, cotton and chilly and consequently their yield was below normal.

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615. *Kanara (North Kanara).*—The average rainfall during the period was well distributed and beneficial to crops and the season was on the whole satisfactory. No suspensions were granted.

616. Scarcity of drinking water was felt from the middle of March to June in the headquarter places of Mundgod, Haliyal and Supa Petha in Kanara District.

617. The supply of fodder in the rural area was on the whole adequate.

618. Public health was generally good except for the incidence of small-pox, cholera and influenza. There was no outbreak of plague during the year in the Division.

Revenue.

619. Out of the net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) of Rs. 1,10,08,139-91, a sum of Rs. 1,07,21,318-50 was collected. The percentage of collection was 97.

620. In Bijapur District, the construction of Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal work was under progress and it is expected to irrigate about 42,000 acres of land of Jamkhandi Taluka.

Occupied Area.

621. There was a net decrease of 1,157 acres in the occupied area of the Division as compared with the figures of the previous year due to the receipt of new Akarbands owing to survey of Inam villages and due to re-survey in Bijapur District. The decrease in Karwar District was due to the enforcement of Consolidated Scheme.

Prices.

622. The average wholesale prices of the principal agricultural produce showed an upward trend as compared with the prices of the previous year. That rise in prices had affected the economic condition of the middle class people.

Agricultural Labour.

623. In Belgaum Division there was no dearth of agricultural labour in any part of the Division. The rates of wages in urban and rural areas in Belgaum and Bijapur were the same as those in the previous year. In Dharwar District, they were slightly higher (25 nP, to 50 nP.) than those of the previous year, while they were slightly lower in Karwar District.

Administration of Tenancy Act.

624. Of suits instituted by tenants under the B.T. and A.L. Act, 1948 during the year *i.e.*, from 1st November

1956 to 31st July 1957, 1,242 suits were granted, 454 were rejected and 848 were not decided.

625. Of suits instituted by landlords during the year, 8,283 suits were granted, 2,836 rejected and 3,325 were undecided.

626. The relation between landlords and tenants was cordial except in Belgaum Prant, Raibag Mahal of Belgaum District and Siddapur Taluka of North Kanara District where the relations were rather strained. The maximum rent at 1/6th of the produce continued to be in force during the period.

627. The extension of Left Bank Canal of Ghataprabha in Gokak Taluka has brought 11,399 acres of land under irrigation and 42,000 acres of land in Jamkhandi Taluka.

628. Extraction of Manganese ore in Supa Petha was in full swing which provided employment to a large number of people.

629. A paper pulp factory was under construction at Dandeli in Karwar District.

Gulbarga Division.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

630. The rainfall in the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar during the year was 44·7, 31·68 and 46·95 inches respectively which works out to an average of 40·20 inches for the Division as against the average rainfall of 28, 21, and 37 inches, respectively in the previous year, which works out to an average of 29 inches for the Division.

631. The seasonal conditions of crops were unfavourable and the excess of rains caused considerable damage to all the crops. As a result, the Government had to suspend collection of the land revenue.

Area under Cultivation and Area under Crops.

632. The total area under cultivation and the total area under crops during the year in the Division were 69,59,874 acres and 57,96,040 acres respectively.

Tenancy Reforms.

633. The total number of protected tenants and the area held by them were 78,635 and 14,77,032 acres respectively.

634. The land revenue is collected twice in the year during kharif abi and rabi tabi. During the year, an amount

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of Rs. 20,62,360 was collected and Rs. 69,03,076 was the balance.

Remission and Suspension.

635. Due to general failure of the kharif and rabi crops the Government was pleased to postpone the collections of the land revenue.

Famine Relief.

636. In Gulbarga District due to the failure of kharif and rabi crops, Rs. 35,000 was sanctioned besides Rs. 1,30,000 sanctioned under takavi apart from the usual takavi of Rs. 2,25,000. The amount was distributed in all the talukas and they were well utilised.

637. In Raichur District, a sum of Rs. 2,05,000 was granted for scarcity relief works during the last week of March 1957 in Raichur District.

638. In Bidar District, an amount of Rs. 30,555 was sanctioned towards famine takavi and the same was distributed.

639. A sum of Rs. 56,000 was sanctioned for sinking of new wells and repairs of the old wells in all the talukas of the Gulberga District, except Gulberga and Yadgir talukas which are project areas. Due to bad conditions of the crops, Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned as revenue takavi.

640. For improved seeds and manures, Rs. 5,10,708 was sanctioned in Raichur District.

641. In Bidar District, Rs. 2,43,506 was sanctioned for the purchase of cattle and seeds, Rs. 79,208 for sinking of wells and repairs to old wells and Rs. 40,463 for tractors.

Famine relief Ameliorative measures (Social work).

642. Financial aid in the shape of takavi for purchase of animals, for the construction of the wells and oil engines were being given to step up production and improve the economic conditions of agriculturists. The agricultural department was supplying better seeds, manure and better implements to enable the agriculturists to improve their produce.

643. During the year, an area of 312 acres and 16 guntas was allotted to 18,078 families from Harijan and Backward Classes for house sites and an area of 12,735 acres and 38 guntas was assigned to 1,976 Harijan families and people of the Backward Classes.

644. During the year, an area of 1,025 acres and eight guntas was relinquished under Bhoodan and out of which